

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

VOL. XVI.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1886.

NO. 275.

IN CONGRESS.

Discussing the Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

ATROCITIES BY THE APACHES.

Confirmations by the Senate—Eight Hours in Denver and Eight at the Bay.

SENATE

Mr. Miller severely criticized the Postoffice bill for its failure to execute the law passed by Congress. There was, he said, no excuse.

Mr. Colquhoun opposed the amendment. Mr. Beck desired to explain the incident referred to by Mr. Hale on Friday relating to seventy-two bags of American mail for Rio Janeiro, said to have been dumped on the dock at Pernambuco. Mr. Beck said he had been told by a well-informed officer of the Postoffice Department that the mail referred to was not by any means "tramp," as had been alleged, but by a ship of the Red Cross line of mail steamers, which made regular trips from New York to Pernambuco, and which had been regularly employed by the postoffice department for the past two years.

Mails for Rio Janeiro had been sent regularly by that line to Pernambuco, and to connect with the Brazilian mail steamer for their destination. After the transaction of unimportant business, the Senate took up the postoffice appropriation bill, and Mr. Vest proceeded to speak upon the amendment appropriating \$300,000 for the transportation of foreign mails.

He maintained that the provisions would prove destructive to the American merchant marine. It was now proposed to change the existing statutes which permit competition and substitute in its place a declaration that none but an American steamship shall carry the mails. To-day, he said, we have but two routes, upon which there are more than two lines of steamships, and one from San Francisco to England, and one from New York to Havana. No competition could come, except on these two lines. He cited statistics to show that in recent years we have sent four times as much to American steamships as to those of other countries, for the transportation of foreign mails, yet our merchant marine and our business have steadily dwindled away. Since 1869 Congress had appropriated \$35,000,000 for navy purposes, and to-day we have these old wooden hulks that would not last one half-hour before any single armed vessel of a second-class naval power. Child and two ships built in England which could reduce to ashes every export city in the United States without receiving injury. Italy also could send one vessel that could bombard our cities and destroy our navy, and it would be only an amusement for the Italians.

Mr. McPherson said the English to-day subsidized a mail line to South America to the extent of \$30,000. He asked Mr. Vest how he would get the trade of South America against such odds?

Vest said he would repeal our inflexible navigation laws. No other civilized nation had such laws. He would alter the tariff and put it on a revenue basis, so as not to handicap the man for the advantage of another. He believed in an honest mail service, but this amendment violated the sound principle. So wedded were Republicans to the protective tariff that they were unwilling to break even one link in the chain of protection, but they were compelled to acknowledge that after a long season of protection a change was indispensable. Mr. Vest read a printed notice from a so-called "workman" whose name was not printed. The workman, among other things, said that all Congressmen favoring a low tariff were not the friends of workmen. Mr. Vest said he would forfeit a year's salary in the Senate if that alleged "workman" did not turn out to be a man who wore a three-story silk hat, diamond studs and French boots. There was no doubt, he said, that the "workman" boarded at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and his board was paid by the manufacturers and ship-builders of this country, who wanted a high protective tariff continued.

Mr. Rustis wished Mr. Vest had explained his idea of a "subsidy." He did not think Mr. Vest's position a consistent one. He (Mr. Rustis) did not see how Mr. Vest could reconcile his opposition to a subsidy with his introduction of a bill to guarantee the payment of \$37,500,000 to build Eads' ship-railway on foreign soil. He (Mr. Rustis) inquired whether the United States was to remain, in the future, as in the past, with speeches—undoubtedly able speeches—on the subject of free ships and free trade, while we, the commerce with the south and central America was stationary. Must we be content to see all the other nations of the earth supplying the markets of those countries, while we listened to speeches? Why, even Italy, a nation born yesterday, had closer and better commercial relations with the nations south of us. Ships, Mr. Rustis said, were not like wagons, notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. Beck. The question of our shipping and foreign trade relations was one different from that of local manufactures. Shipping represented to the other people of the earth the power and prestige of the nation. Our people believed, he added, that the trade countries could not be had with a little effort. It was not a political question. The largest subsidies ever granted by the American Government were granted by a Democratic Administration.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, submitted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, and it was adopted. By Mr. Bean, of Arizona—Authorizing

the President to offer \$35,000 for the killing or capture of Geronimo.

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the adjustment of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad in Kansas, and for the forfeiture of unearned lands. Agreed to, yeas 215, nays 9. Adjourned.

Apache Atrocities.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Adjutant-General has received the following dispatch from General Miles, dated Benson, Arizona, April 20th:

"Confirmed reports from Calabasas and Nogales state that three persons were killed about ten miles north of the line. Very serious depredations have been committed south of the boundary, in Sonora, many persons killed and others driven out, coming upon the Sonora railroad to Arizona Territory. Both the Mexicans and the United States troops have been actively pursuing. One Mexican and a white man taken by the Indians have been killed. As far as possible troops are being placed where they will be likely to intercept the hostiles should they attempt to move north. The balance will keep as close to Geronimo's camp as possible wherever they may go. The difficulty with the Navajos has, I think, been satisfactorily settled and troops placed in the vicinity of a threatened district. The Mexicans are reported well disposed and all work."

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following confirmations were made to-day: J. C. Thompson, of Kentucky, as Surveyor-General of Wyoming; K. P. Baldwin, of Missouri, as Deputy First Auditor of the Treasury; H. C. Armstrong, of New York, Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro; R. W. Hanna, of Indiana, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic; W. L. Cabell, Marshal of the Northern District of Texas; S. E. Loran, of South Carolina, Receiver of public moneys, Central City, Colorado.

W. T. Shaffer, Receiver of public moneys, Evanston, Wyoming; P. L. Bohney, Appraiser of merchandise, New Orleans; Collectors of Customs—Levitt Sargent, of Massachusetts, at Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; Jas. J. Cooke, of Texas, at Brazo de Santiago, Tex.; Jas. Magoffin, of Texas, at Paso del Norte, Tex.

Eight Hours in Denver.

DENVER, Col., May 3.—Laboring men took no action on the eight-hour movement to-day. All the men employed at the round houses, foundries, smelters and planing mills, as well as carpenters and masons, went to work this morning and worked ten hours as usual. No demand has been made for a reduction of hours, except in a few cases, and no strike or lockout is anticipated. Mill men do not favor the movement, and will refuse to accede to the demand, providing a combined one is made. A general desire prevails to avoid trouble, and unless matters assume a new phase within three days, nothing will transpire and the movement will die out.

Eight Hours at the Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The eight-hour system with eight hours pay went into effect here to-day in a number of furniture factories and cigar shops. No trouble occurred.

PERSONAL.

D. J. WILLIAMS, of Price, is in the city.

GOVERNOR WEST will probably arrive on Wednesday evening.

CHARLES FOOTE, of Nephi, was a visitor to the city yesterday.

D. D. DAVIS, freight auditor of the U. P., was in town yesterday.

MILAN PACKARD, of Packard, Bros. & Co., Springfield, is in town.

H. C. WALLACE and Major Bird were on yesterday's north-bound train.

J. L. SNOW, American Fork, was among the local growers yesterday.

D. F. WALKER was a passenger on the north-bound Central train yesterday.

C. S. VARIAN and Deputy Vandercook and A. H. Winn went to Ogden yesterday.

MR. PROVO HILES, Assistant United States Attorney, went to Ogden yesterday.

BOYD PACK has returned from Butte, where he has been detained by a serious illness.

DR. BANCROFT, medical inspector of the D. & R. G., went over the broad gauge yesterday.

JAMES DUNE, "the genial," was among the most active participants at the wool men's meeting yesterday.

GUS, BOTHSEN, business manager for the Sparks Company, in "A Bunch of Keys," is a guest at the Valley House.

MRS. S. S. STEVENS, Miss Nash, Miss Fabian and George C. Fabian occupied the east-bound Pullman which pulled out of the Central yard yesterday. R. C. Nash accompanied them to Ogden.

W. E. SHERRIDAN, Lewis Morrison, Celia Alsberg and Louise Davenport and the entire Alsberg-Morrison Company, numbering eighteen, are guests at the Valley House and Cottage No. 1.

MISS HATIE V. WHITE and Miss Mae Little left on the D. & R. G. for California last evening. They will spend a few days in San Francisco, visiting friends there, when Miss White will go to San Jose, to visit her aunt, Mrs. G. G. Chase.

Booklet: Aranea Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price twenty-five cents per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I.

BASKIN.

He Gives a Rehash of the Time-worn Yarns.

HE INTRODUCES CARRIE OWEN.

The Status of the Strikes in the East—Trouble at the McCormick Reaper Works.

Baskin's Old Yarns.

Special to THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Baskin made a long rambling speech before the subcommittee judiciary to-day, and quoted many repealed and obsolete laws passed in the early days, to show how the Legislature, under the control of the Mormon priesthood, had abused the powers conferred by Congress. He rehashed several blood-stained stories, the killing of Ike Patter, Negro Tom, etc., and pronounced Carrie Owens' alleged exposure of the Endowment House, published in the Tribune in 1878, introducing Carrie, who was present with Kate Field, as the victim.

Delegate Caine speaks to-morrow, which closes the arguments. Baskin tried hard to get the closing speech, but Caine insisted that as Delegate he had the right to close.

Strikes and Irons

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—In the strikes inaugurated this morning by the stone masons, carpenters and plasterers for a reduction from ten to nine hours a day about eighteen hundred men in all quit work.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—One hundred and fifty workmen at Davis' furniture manufactory struck this morning because their employers would not accede to their demands for the eight-hour system. By an agreement all the furniture manufacturers will close down to-morrow rather than put the eight-hour system in operation.

Martin Irons arrived in this city this morning from the West and was asked what truth there was in the statement made to the effect that he (Irons) had been expelled from the Knights of Labor. He replied that there was absolutely no truth in the report.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 3.—The furniture factories with two exceptions started up this morning with full gangs of men. All are satisfied with the arrangements made. A mob of fifty foreigners, Poles and Germans, attempted to force a suspension of labor on Bridge Street grade this morning and had a little scrimmage. Blows were exchanged. The police were called upon and quelled the riot. Four agitators were arrested for inciting a riot and are now in jail.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Considerable excitement was caused at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon in the vicinity of Wabash Avenue and River Street by the arrival of a crowd of two or three hundred strikers. They announced their intention of breaking into the tin can manufactory of Norton Bros., and tried to force their way in. The doors were barred and the police telephoned for. A detail arrived in double quick time from the central station. The crowd dispersed and quiet is restored.

The strikers this afternoon spiked all the switches on the Evanston division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road and compelled the switch engine to be returned to the round house. The line is an unimportant branch of the road.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—A report has just been received from the West Milwaukee railroad shops, that a body of 1,000 strikers visited there this afternoon, swarmed into the different shops and forced 2,000 men employed there to abandon their work. The particulars cannot be obtained at this hour.

Strike on the U. P.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 3.—The brakemen on the Union Pacific, Nebraska division, between Sidney and Laramie, struck to-day against the new schedule of mileage and pay. The brakemen claim the new schedule a reduction; the company denies this. Freight trains are being held up here as fast as they arrive. The passenger trains were sent out without brakemen. General Superintendent Dickinson arrived from Denver at noon and will be interviewed by a committee. The brakemen demand the old schedule of pay, \$48 per month.

A Compliment to Mr. Olsen.

The following letter has been forwarded to Mr. Magnus Olsen; his reply will doubtless be given shortly:

SALT LAKE CITY, April 30, 1886.

MAGNUS OLSEN, Esq.,
Dear Sir:—Those who have danced and with the greatest of pleasure, too—to your music feel that you deserve a substantial compliment.

We would suggest that you, if convenient, will arrange a program to be given at some good place and time, with programme as may please you best.

Hoping your brother musicians will assist you as willingly as the subscribers hereto, we will await your answer.

H. B. CLAWSON, M. H. WALKER, C. R. SAVAGE, S. H. AUERBACH, W. H. ROWE, P. H. LANNAN, W. S. GODBE, J. M. BENEDICT, M. D. GEORGE CARELESS, H. S. KRONSTADT, J. D. SPENCER, D. G. CALDER and many others.

Very Remarkable Recovery.

Mr. George V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is able now to do her own work."

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at Z. C. M. I.

Trouble at the Reaper Works

CHICAGO, May 3.—Shortly after 3 o'clock a crowd of Socialists and others had worked themselves into a frenzy of excitement, and started, yelling, towards the McCormick Reaper Works, half a mile distant. The police were immediately telephoned for and soon arrived, and, drawing revolvers, fired indiscriminately into the crowd. The crowd scattered in all directions, five of whom were wounded being carried from the scene. No one is reported killed. The entire reserve force of the city's police has been ordered to preserve order in the vicinity of the trouble. The scene at McCormick's works was riotous in the extreme. At 4:25 at least 150 policemen had arrived on the ground and were coming in patrol wagons within sight. By this time the windows of the factory had been riddled with stones and bullets. Two of the wagons, while on the way to the scene, stopped to disperse a noisy and demonstrative crowd at the corner of Blue Island Avenue and Lincoln Street. The mob attacked them with stones, but the officers jumped from the wagons and by a vigorous use of their clubs soon sent the rioters flying in all directions. They then turned and began driving the noisy crowds out of a saloon in the neighborhood, using their clubs indiscriminately. Inside the fence of McCormick's works, Officer Rafferty had a very narrow escape. A rioter, who had got inside, came up behind him and was pointing a pistol at his head, not two feet away, when Lieutenant Shepperd struck him to earth with his club, shivering it to pieces with the vigor of the blow. At 5 o'clock the police were forming a hollow square, inside of which they intended to escort McCormick's men beyond the mob's reach. Soon after the police escorted McCormick's men up beyond Twenty-second Street, without trouble, except from an occasional stone hurled from some safe hiding place. Four men were found wounded with bullets, and two of them were taken away in a patrol wagon. One was shot through the hip and one through the leg. There were many badly damaged heads.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

TWO FIVE BEES were observed hanging in White & Sons' shop yesterday. Their aggregate dressed weight was eighteen hundred pounds. They are bred by Mr. Ezra Clark, of Farmington, and are easy to breed and rear cattle of first class quality as scrubs, and when killing time comes they are the high class breeder correspondingly more happy than he who raises an inferior grade. The farmer and ranchman should see to it that he breeds the best that is attainable.

In a letter from our correspondent "Big," dated Mt. Pleasant, April 23, it was stated that "Sanders & Co., of Nephi, were doing a rushing business in wool, wool, hides, etc." Mr. C. Andrews, who was in the city yesterday, takes exception to this firm (C. Andrews & Co.) being changed in this manner, and he cheerfully makes the correction. It is C. Andrews & Co. who are doing the rushing business in such staples, and who have erected the large and commodious warehouse near the depot. The firm are now also acting as agents for the Co-op. Furniture Company of this city, and also for the Bain wagon, which they offer at market prices. Mr. Andrews says his firm is prepared to handle wool on such terms as will be most advantageous to the producers.

Yesterday's Appointments.

The following deputy registration officers for Cache County were yesterday appointed by the Utah Commission:

Crestview Precinct—Hyrum Blair.
Trevett—Wm. D. Goodwin.
Richmond—John Anderson.
Smithfield—Wm. Garnett.
Hyde Park—Aaron DeWitt.
Leviston—Rasmus Anderson.
Logan—Thomas Rowland.
Clarkston—Hyrum Peterson.
Newton—Christian Peterson.
Benson—Edward Nelson.
Peterborough—Mitchell Poulson.
Mendon—Frederick Larson.
Wellsville—Samuel W. Hall.
Hyrum—Gordon H. Bevan.
Paradise—Charles M. Goldberg.
Millville—Lewis H. Norman.
Providence—Mark Fletcher.

The following were also appointed for Morgan County:

C. A. Smith, Morgan precinct.
Edwin Smith, Peterson precinct.
L. P. Edholm, Milton precinct.
Thomas Walker, Croydon precinct.

A Wonderful Discovery.

Consumptives and all, who suffer from any affection of the Throat and Lungs, can find a certain cure in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Thousands of permanent cures verify the truth of this statement. No man can show such a record of wonderful cures. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now gratefully proclaim they owe their lives to this New Discovery. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial.

Free Trial Bottles at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. Large size \$1.

LADIES WHO WISH TO POSSESS THE FINEST COMPLECTIONS are among the patrons of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

REMOVAL

OF THE

D. & R. G. Lumber Yard

TO THE OLD TANNERY SITE, CORNER of Second South and Third West streets, where at all times may be found a general assortment of California, Oregon, Utah and Eastern lumber at the lowest market prices.

GRAIN AND WOOL

Wanted at current prices. Advances made on the latter. A. KEYSER.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 3, 1886.

(Signal Service, U. S. A.)

Time of Observation.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	State of Sky.	Remarks.
5.00 a. m.	29.49	45	SE	2	Cloudy		
8.00 a. m.	29.47	56	SE	2	Cloudy		
1.00 p. m.	29.43	75	SE	14	Cloudy		
5.00 p. m.	29.41	66	SE	8	Cloudy		
8.00 p. m.	29.44	57	W	4	Cloudy		

Maximum temperature, 79 degrees.

Minimum temperature, 44.0.

Rainfall, .90 inches.

To reduce barometer to sea level add 4.350.

W. D. FULLER, Observer.

Ft. Mineral Corps, U. S. A.

UTAH DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Spring Meeting.

PURSES \$5,400.

Commencing June 14, 1886, and continuing until June 18, inclusive.

FIRST DAY, JUNE 14, 1886.

RACE NO. 1. Running; all ages; three-fourth mile dash. Purse \$200.

RACE NO. 2. Trotting and Pacing; 2:30 class. Purse \$400.

RACE NO. 3. Running; all ages; one mile heats. Purse \$350.

SECOND DAY, JUNE 15, 1886.

RACE NO. 4. Trotting and Pacing; 2:25 class. Purse \$500.

RACE NO. 5. Running; all ages; one-half mile and repeat. Purse \$250.

RACE NO. 6. Trotting; 2:50 class. Purse \$200.

RACE NO. 7. Five-eighth mile dash; Utah stake; race for all 2-year-olds; entrance \$50.00, half forfeit, to close February 25, 1886, with \$300 added.

THIRD DAY, JUNE 16, 1886.

RACE NO. 8. Running; all ages; three-quarter-mile heats. Purse \$250.

RACE NO. 9. Trotting; 2:30 class. Purse \$400.

RACE NO. 10. Running; 1 1/4 mile dash; all ages. Purse \$300.

RACE NO. 11. Trotting, two in three; juvenile stake; free for all two-year-olds. Entrance \$50, half forfeit, \$200 added.

FOURTH DAY, JUNE 17, 1886.

RACE NO. 12. Trotting; 2:40 class. Purse \$300.

RACE NO. 13. Running; 1 mile dash; all ages. Purse \$250.

RACE NO. 14. Trotting and pacing; 2:35 class. Purse \$300.

FIFTH DAY, JUNE 18, 1886.

RACE NO. 15. Half-mile heats; all ages; Purse \$250.

RACE NO. 16. Trotting and pacing; free for all. Purse \$750.

RACE NO. 17. One and one-half mile dash; all ages. Purse \$300.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to the Salt Lake Trotting and Pacing Races close May 15, 1886.

Entries for Club Purse, Running Races, close at 5 p.m. on day preceding the race. Entrance fee in all Trotting, Pacing and Club Purse Running Races will be 10 per cent. of purse. All club money will be divided as follows: 60 per cent. to first, 30 per cent. to second and 10 per cent. to third.

Running Races, three or more to enter, and two or more to start. Trotting and Pacing, five or more to enter, three or more to start. In all cases entry must be enclosed in sealed envelope, and addressed to Secretary, plainly stating name, age, color and sex of horse, name of sire and dam (when known) and name of owner.

In all running races, colors of rider must be given with entry. No entry accepted unless accompanied by the money, and under no consideration will conditional entries be received. Walk over by any one horse entitles him to half the stake money and all of the forfeited money. Any horse distancing the field or any part thereof will be entitled to first money only. The Association claims the right to interfere with different races whenever they deem it expedient, and also to postpone on account of bad weather. Running races will be governed by the revised rules, adopted by the Turf Congress at St. Louis, November 1885. Trotting and Pacing races will be governed by the rules of the National Trotting Association. Harness races are made heats, three in five. All club purse Running Races will be run with the following penalties and allowances. A horse winning a race will take up three (3) pounds, and in winning two or more, six (6) pounds penalty. A horse losing a race will be allowed three (3) pounds, and in losing two or more (6) pounds. At the commencement of each meeting in the circuit, all horses will start with their proper weights. The penalties and allowances in any one meeting will not be continued to any other meeting in the circuit.

All jockeys and trainers of running horses must have a license; they can be procured by B. G. Bruce, Esq., Lexington, Ky., Secretary of the Turf Congress, on recommendation of the jockey club, where you reside. The fees are five (5) dollars.

This rule was adopted at the last convention in St. Louis.

S. S. WALKER, Pres't.
M. CULLEY, Vice Pres't.
W. L. PICKARD, Treas.
T. F. MULLOY, Sec. & Mgr.

NERVE-LIFE AND VIGOR restored in men and women by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COMPETENT NURSE

OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE WILL take a limited number of engagements during the next few months. Apply to Mrs. McMillan, 2nd Ward, half a block North of the 8th Ward, on First East St.

WANTED.

DEALERS IN BASE BALLS, BATS AND Base Ball Supplies to act on prices before making their purchases. Clubs supplied at lowest rates, supplying Bats and Balls a specialty, also a large stock of cheap goods. Bicycles for young and old. Tricycles and Velocipedes for children. Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods. Evans & Spencer, 34 Walker Opera House.

STRAW MILLINER AND APPRENTICE

At 202 East, Third South Street.

A GOOD COMPETENT GUY

cooking and general housework. No washing. Apply at No. 619 E. Brigham Street.

100 TEAMS TO HAUL ONE FROM

the Brooklyn Mine, Brigham Canyon to Sandy. Apply to A. Holt & sons, Sandy.

MONEY TO LOAN

\$100,000 MONEY TO LOAN ON Watches, Jewelry, Real Estate, Diamonds, Furs, etc., collateralized by E. E. Pomeroy, Broker, 135 Main Street. Rates reasonable. Everything confidential.

\$350.00, \$1,000.00, \$5,000.00 TO LOAN

on good Real Estate security, for small interest. Enquire. F. BERGMAN, 168 Main Street, up stairs.

A LADY CLAIRVOYANT

FROM THE EAST TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to the ladies and gentlemen of Salt Lake that she can reveal to them the past, present and future. Fees \$1.00. Office hours from 10 to 12 a.m., and from 4 to 6 p.m., at room No. 9, City Hotel.

FOR SALE.

A FOUR ROOM HOUSE, GOOD AS NEW and lot 2x12 rods with barn and young orchard bearing in the Eighteenth Ward, corner Third and A Streets. A desirable location. Also a acre of good farming land 1/2 miles south of city. Apply to YOUNG BROS. 38 3/4 N. 8.

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